BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

THIS EVENING, THE ITALIAN WIFE: Miss Bateman, Messra,

C. Cowper, Chas. R. Walker, J. Becks, J. W. Blaisdell, Mrs.

WALLACK'S THEATER.

THIS EVENING, et & Centilive's five-set comedy, WONDER, WOMAN KEEPS A SEGRET, Mastra, Leater Wallack, Geo. Holland, Young, B. T. Hinggold, J. C. Williamson, Pops, Graham, Miss Mary Gannon, bliss Madeline Henriques, Miss Ione Burke, Miss Gen Jeordogs.

THIS EVENING. Waldauer's drams of FANCHON, THE CRICKET. Miss Margie Mitchell, Mesers Burnett, Collier, Becks, Holmos, Barry, Rendle, and Mesdamos Farren, Wells, Chapman, Maeler, Burko.

THIS EVENING, at a, THE THREE GUARDSMEN. By avery member of the Company. Matinee at 1 o'clock-CINDER-ELLA E LA COMARE.

THIS EVENING, April 10, THE LAKES OF KILLARNEY.
Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams, Mosess. C. Walcot, jr., H. Bland, W.
B. Andrews, Mrs. C. Walcot, jr., Mrs. Blande Grey, Miss. E. John-son: to conclude with AN HOUR IN SEVILLE: Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams.

BROADWAY THEATER.

THIS EVENING, at 8, DOT: OR, THE CRICKET ON THE
HEARTH: Mr. John E. Owens.

WOOD'S THEATER.

WOOD'S THEATER. Miss Lucille Western.

Mr. Barton Hill: to conclude with WOODCOCK'S LITTLE GAME.

MATINEE—Salan in Paris.

THIS AFTERNOON, at 2, and THIS EVENING at 72, a drama founded on Ingrabanic Piller of Fire, MOSES, OR ISRAEL IN EOVIT, in which will be given a Fanorama of the Nile: ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND CURIOSTIES. FOX'S OLD SOWERY THEATER.
THIS EVENING, JACK AND GILL WENT UP THE HILL
Mr. O. L. Fox as Clown; she, a DRAMA and FARCE.

THIS EVENING, at C. EQUESTRIAN and GYMNASTIC PER-PORMANCES: Mr. James Robinson, Little Clarence, Managist. Matines at 24.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.

THIS EVENING, APRI 10, CHALLENGE DANCE, OUR APRICAN POLKA, PAWNRHOKER'S GHOST, TIN-PAN-ONION, CLOOPEDALITY, THE ELEPHANT.

THIS EVENING, Musical Performances by BLIND TOM.

No. 93 LUBERTY ST.
TO-DAY, Free Exhibition of SKETCHES by American and Fereign GOUPIL'S GALLERY, No. 772 Broadway,
TO DAY, exhibition of the new picture by Bonquereau, LES
ORANGES.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

TO DAY, free exhibition of CARICATURES of PROMINENT PERSONS painted for the late Bal d'Opera, by Mr. T. Nast.

Buginess Notices.

MARVIN'S PATENT ALL RIGHT

New York April, 7, 1866.
Messta Manyin & Co., No. 105 Broadway-Gents: We bissets MARTH 46 Co. No. 305 Breadway-GERTS: We have jist opened the Allen and Dur Plastram Safa we bought jof you a short time since. It was in the second story of the building sorner of Broadway and Barelay-st, and fell into the cellar, and it gratifies us very much to be able to say that every book, paper, and bank bill is in good order—very much better than we could have expected after the intense heat. We shall want another and much

A large assortment of Bankers' and Merchants' Safes on band.

Manvin & Co., No. 265 Broadway, New York,
No. 721 Chestant-st., Phila.

MARVIN'S PATENT DOOR LOCKS FOR HOUSES AND SPORMS.

THEY GARROT BE PICKED.
THEY MATE NO SPITTING.
K IT WEIGHS ONLY ONE QUARTER OF AN OUNCE.
K IT WEIGHS ONLY ONE QUARTER OF AN OUNCE.
DIARVIN & Co., [No. 255 EROADWAY, New York,
DIARVIN'S Co., [No. 254 Curreyout st., Philadelphia.
Also, Marvin's Patent Fire and Burgler Proof Sales. AN OLD NURSE FOR CHILDREN .- Don't fail to pro-

cure Mrs. Winslow's Scotning Strup for children teething. No nother who has ever tried it will consent to let her child pass through this critical period without the aid of this invaluable preparation Dives test to the mother and relief and health to the child. Cures wind colle and regulates the bowels. 35 cents a bottle. WHO MINDS A COLD?

It is but a small affair, and in consequence is usually allowed to have its own way; and yet how frequently a neglected told sude In Broughlis or Consumption? Why not take a Cold in time, then, and by using at once Dr. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, which for thirty years has been a standing romedy for all Coughs and Colds, avoid thas dreadful alternatives? Sold everywhere.

THE RENOWS OF BURNETT'S STANDARD PREPARAwrang .- For more than eight years these Preparatious have maintained arge and constantly increasing sale, sustaining the opinion of the best

BURNETT's ORIENTAL TOOTH WASH is a preserver of the teeth and besuiffing them without injury to the enamel. In this respect it stands alone. The evidence of Chemists and of the Dental Faculty substan" For sale by all Druggists

HAIR COLORER AND DRESSING COMBINED.

Life, Growth HAIR COLOR RESTORMAND AND RESTORMAND RANGES NO. 21; WHILE, No. 115 Franklin-st, and all the leading drugglets.

A Lady who has suffered for over five months the most extrems torture from Neuralgia has been completely cured by our does ("forty drops") of Marcalpu's Great Runtwarto Run-net. Sold by all Druggists.

EVERDELL'S WEDDING CARD DEPOT, No. 302 Broadray, N. Y. The latest styles of Wedding Cards, Monograms, French Note-paper, Silver plates, &c.

CHEVALIER'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR Will restore Gray Hair to its original color; strengthen and promote the growth of the weekest hair; stop its falling out; keep the head shan, coal, and healthy can be used freely; contains nothing injurious; is unperalleled as a Hair-Dressin, and is recommended and used by our best Physicians. Sold by all Druggists, and at my Olloe, No. 1,123 Broadway, N. Y., where information respecting the treatment of the last will be freely given, from 1 to 3 p. m.

SARRA A. CHRVALINA, M. D. GREAT FAIR of the ladies of St. Ann's Church,

Eighth st. at the Cooper Institute. The Concer by the Seventh Regi-nant Band commences each night at 3 o'clock. Fancy sticles of your description are for see at the tables, including one of Steinway's elebrated Pisnos and one of Phelan's best Billiard Tables, which are o he resignd in \$1 chances at the close of the Fair. WEDNEND, Tyrunnoon, at 5 o'clock, blaster Bandel itome will give one of his senarkable Temperance Lectures. Admission 25 cents; Season Tick-MARVIN'S NEW PATENT ALUM AND DRY PLASTER from any Bunglan Strum Plast Saras. Highly creamental and serviced perfectly dry. Also a large assortment of Bankers' and threshad.

MARYIN & Co., 265 B'dwoy, and 721 Chestnut st., Phila.

SCHILBERG'S GERMAN CINTMENT-Warranted Seriale cure, swithout the slightest danger, for Piles, old Wounds, Sprofule, Sait Rheum, all Bone and Skin Diseases &c. For sale at No. 33 Bewery, and by all principal Druggists.

DR. HARRISON'S PREISTALTIC LOZENGES are War-yanted a positive cure for Costiveners, Files and Dyspepsia. Sold by itsamage & Co., CATWELL Mark & Co.

The Depot for the sale of the calebrated Wilders Payent Sala-marters Sara, the best Fire-proof Safe in the world, warranted per-sectedly dry, is removed from No. 109 Maiden-lane to No. 8 Cour? land: 4t, near Broadway.

BRAUTIPUL LIPH-LIER PICTURES.

Vignetic 63 per docum: Duplicates 67. All asgettives reR. A. Luwis, No. 160 Chathaco-st., N. Y.

TRUSSES without steel springs to chafe. Supporters is the abdomen, the uterus and the saus, of the most approved kind. Il clastic suspensory bandages, wholesale and retail, at Dr. SHER-cob's, No. 545 Broodway. TRUSERS, ELASTIC STOCKINGS, SUSPENSORY BAND-sons, Suprenyma, &c.—Manse & Co.'s Radical Cure Truss Office ruly at Re. 3 Vecey-et. Lady attendant.

WIGS, TOUPERS, and ORNAMENTAL HAIR, first qual-

THE ARM AND LEG, by B. FRANK PALMER, LL. D. "best" free to soldiers, and low to officers and sivilians. 1,509 stant et., Phila.; Astor-pl., N. T.; 19 Orean st., Boston. Avoid dujent imitations of his retents. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE .-- The best is the world.

Perfect, natural, reliable, harmlers and instantaneous in effect. The periods is signed Witches A. BATCHRICH. Sold by all Druggists. GROVER & BAKER'S HIGHEST PREMIUM ELASTIC

Hown SEWING MACHINE COMPANY.—ELIAS HOWE, Preddent, No. 60 Broadway. Agents wanted.

IMPROVED LOCK-STITCE MACRINES for Tailors and feneficierors. GROVER & BAKER SEWISC MACRINE CONFAST, 465 Broadway. WHERE & WILSON'S LOCK-STITCH SEWING

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Roof AND HEER Byrrass.
c Spring and Summer Medicine ever used.
y officerally our Jumidice, Dyspepsia, Liver and Billons Co.
y. General Deblity, and all kindred diseases. Sold by

ARTIPICIAL LIMBS OF SUPERIOR QUALITY AND.
Asplability; Army and Novy furnished gratic with the hest per coop,
supplied of the Burgery Congret U & Army, by E. D. Resson, M. D.
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HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAPE,

IN THE LECENT
EXTENSIVE FIRE. Benising of Band's Building, THE BOOKS, PAPERS AND MONEY COME OUT ALL SAPE!!

Meerre Hunning & Co., No. 251 Broadway. GESTS: The thereing a PATRY DATA we could be yet years and has just been dug out from the rolls of the recent extensive fire, corner of Broadway and Barclay-et. Our building. No. 231 Broadway, where the fire originated, was entirely destroyed, and we had barely time to escape with our lives. The Safe was exposed to intense heat, yet we are happy to inform you that everything it contained—books, papers and money—are all as good as new.

H. J. PANG,

No. 231 Broadway.
The above Safe, with others from the rains of the Broadway and Fulton st. fires, can be seen at our Warercoms, No. 231 Broadway. Herring & Co., No. 251 Broadway. COR. MURRAY ST., NEW-YORK. PARRIE, HERRING & Co., PRILADELPHIA.

Hunning & Co.

THE SPRING SEASON .- If there were no other indicallon that Spring had come, a new style of Har by Knox is sufficient to settle the matter, for something new and tasteful in this way ep-pears with every season. The Spring style just introduced is a very attractive article, and bound to be popular. Knor will be found at his new stores, at No. 151 Fullon-sh, in the rear of his former stand, and

> UNITED STATES ACCIDENT INSURANCE COMPANY of Syracuse, N. Y.

CASH CAPITAL Insures against Accidents of all Kinds. A. A. Hewler, President. G. F. Constock, Vice-President. T. F. Andraws, Secretary. F. W. and H. B. Gayes, General Agents.

F. W. SEC H. B. GATES, General GENERAL REPRINECES.
The Hon. RETERN E. FERNON, GOVERNOT of New-York.
The Hon. Honario Sevenous, Utics, N. Y.
DEAN RICHMOND, Buffalo, N. Y.
The Hon. Thomas G. Alvord, Licut.-Gov. of N. Y.

UNITED STATES ACCIDENT ISSURANCE COMPART,

In the Union Trust Company's Office, until the lat of May next,
when they will occupy their Office No. 18 Wallest, now occupied
by Francis T. Walker & Bro.

John Shwyller, No. 13 Montgomery st., Jersey City, General

Agent for Jersey City, Hudson City, Hoboken and Newark. Agents wanted.

Much sickness with children, as well as adults attributed to other causes, is occasioned by Worms. BROWN'S VER-MINTOR COMPLETE are effectual in destroying Worms, and can do no pos sible lejury to the most delicate child.

S. M. PETTENGILL & Co., NEWSPAPER ADVERTIS-ING AGENTS, No. 37 Park-row, New-York (have been established seventeen years), are agents for The Tribune, and all the newspapers in the United States and British Provinces.

New-York Daily Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 11, 1866.

To Correspondents.

notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and ad dress of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guar anty for his good faith. ters for this office shouls be addressed to "The Tare-

UNE," Now-York. not underlake to return rejected Communication

STEVENS BROTHERS, (American Agents for Libraries, 17 Rentietts, st., Coront Garden, W. C.), are Agents for the sale of THE TRIBUNE. They will also receive Sessessiones and Assessiones.

We will thank our advertising customers to hand in their Advertisements at as early an hour as possible. If received after 9 o'clock they cannot be classified under their proper leads.

THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST NEWSPAPER IN THE WORLD. ENLARGRMENT OF THE DAILY, SEMI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY

Notwithstanding the fact that the size of THE TRIB-UNE has been increased more than one quarter, the price will remain the same.

WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

Mail subscribers, single copy, I year—52 numbers. \$2 00
Mail subscribers, clubs of five. 9 00
Ten copies, addressed to names of subscribers. 17 36
Twenty copies, addressed to names of subscribers. 34 00
Ten copies, to one address. 36 00
Twenty copies, to case address. 30 00
An extra copy will be sent for each club of ten.

SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

DAILY TRIBUNE.

\$10 per annum; \$5 for six months.

To Advertisers.

under the necessity of charging more, per line, for advertisements. In consideration of this and the fact of the steadily growing circulation of THE TRIBUNE, we have decided to increase our rates to correspond with the in-creased length of the lines, and with our increased circulation. Our advertising customers very well know The Tribune circulates among the best classes of our citizens, those most likely to prove good customers; and we believe the past experience of advertisers, who have availed themselves of THE TRIBUNE as a medium through which to reach customers both in City and Country, will warrant them in paying the small increase in our rates. Our new

scale of prices will be: DAILY TRIBUNE. ORDINARY ADVERTISEMENTS, classified under different neads, 20 cents per line.

SPECIAL NOTICES, on fifth page, 30 cents per line. BUSINESS NOTICES, 50 cents per line.

ITEM ADVERTISEMENTS, under head of " City News," 60 cents per line.

Business Notices will be inserted on the fourth page. This change we know will greatly please those who insert their notices under that head. The changing of Business Notices from the fifth to the fourth page will also add very much to the value of advertisements inserted under head of Special Notices, which will continue on the fifth

Book Notices and Literary Items will appear on the second page, to be followed by the Book Advertisements. We believe that THE TRIBUNE has always been considered the very best medium in which Publishers could advertise, and this arrangement will add even to its previous

Advertisers, will see that, by the changes in making up the paper, their announcements will be presented more conspicuously to the reader. Friends, we have hitherto given you the worth of your money, and we shall continue

to do so. In the adjustment of the machinery of our printing and oress rooms to the increased size of THE TRIBUNE sheets some inevitable delay occurred in the publication yesterday morning. Subscribers who receive their papers by early trains and morning mails were consequently obliged to wait for several hours. As everything now is in perfeet running order, a similar delay is not likely to occur

NEWS OF THE DAY.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The steamship Belgian, rrom Liverpool March 29, and Queenstown March 30, arrived at Portland yesterday, ringing one day later news.

The official organs of both Austria and Prussia continue o speak of war as eminent. Prussis has sent a note to he minor States, in which it calls on them to define

the minor States, in which it calls on them to define their position in the impending conflict.

The latest arrival from Jamaica had brought to England important cridence concerning the extent of the so-called rebellion. Gov. Eyre had claimed to base his opinion on a multitude of cridence, both oral and documentary, which he is said to have received from gentlemen of in-fluence. When called upon the Governor could not pro-duce the document and had forgotten from whom the oral syidence had been obtained.

GENERAL NEWS. At the town elections in Esser County, N. J., on Mon-day, the Union men carried 22 Supervisors and the Demo-crats 12. Last year the Democrats had a majority in this Board.

Eleaser Carver, the widely known improver of cotton ginning machinery, died at Bridgewater, Mass., on Friday last, at the age of Si years. At Morrisanis, on Monday night, guns were fired by the loyal people as a token of approbation of the passage of the Civil Hights Bill. There were similar demonstra-tions at Brooklyn and Greenpoint.

The municipal election in Hoboken and Hudson City, | isting, or that ever did exist." That was, doubtless,

yesterday, resulted favorably to the Democrats. At a late hour last night it was believed that Daniel McLeod, Union, had been chosen Mayor by a small majority.

A case of death by chotern is regarded to have occurred in this sky at No. 42 Delancy at the Monday morning. All proper measures were taken to Secret the spread of in this sity at No. 42 Denney.

All proper measures were taken to North the spread of the epidemic.

The municipal election in Albany verified in the choice of the Democratic candidate for Mayor, but the Republicans carried a majority of the Aldermen, and the Democrats a majority of the Supervisors.

Lockport, at the charter election yesterday, elected the clean Republican ticket by a handsome majority.

The first horse trotting of the season in this vicinity occurred on Fashion Course yesterday. The regular season mayor on Tuesday next.

opens on Tuesday next. There were meetings, yesterday, of the Street Cleaning Commission, and of the Metropolitan Board of Health. At the latter the session was extremely long and the business highly interesting and important in a sanitary

In the Court of General Sessions vesicrally Michael Al-well, 17 years of age, was sentenced to the State Prison 20 years, for robbery.

years, for robbery.

At a firemen's celebration in Mobile, Monday, sentiments in honor of Andrew Johnson and Jefferson Davis were warmly received.

Very rigid quarantine regulations appear to have been prepared for enforcement in the ports of Florida, and a quarantine station is established at Tiger Island. The utmost care will be exercised in preventing the approach of cholera or yellow fever.

Certain Fenians have been arrested at Cornwall, Can-ada, with arms and ammunition in their possession, and excitement prevailed in consequence. In New-Brunswick the Fenians appear to be very active, and blood is re-ported to have been shed and powder burned there to some activity.

Gold was steady during yesterday meraing at, 126, and Gold was steady diffing yestermy meriming and in fair request. Money on call is 6 per cent upon ordinary collaterals. To lend balances five per cent is accepted, and this rate is also made upon Couernment securities. In commercial paper the rates are unchanged. The best names in the city sell at 7 per cent. Good bills pass at 62%, ordinary at 10215, and still higher rates are made upon the paper of "enterprising houses."

· CONGRESS.

SENATE.

APRIL 10.—A petition was presented for an international copyright law. From the Printing Committee a resolution was reported to print 2,000 copies of the Coast Survey Report of 1866. A resolution was adopted instructing the Secretary of the Senate to present to the Secretary of State the Civil Rights bill, with the proper attestations that the act was passed by a two-thirds vote of both Houses. Mr. Saulsbury offered a resolution that the Senate will maintain the supremacy of the Constitution, and that Androw Johnson deserves the gratitude of the country for his efforts to preserve the rights of the States, which was objected to, and went over under the rule. The House bill to amend the postal laws was reported with amendments. The House bill to reimburse Pennsylvania for war expenses was passed. Bills were passed to grant 1000,000 acres of the public lands in aid of a ship canal from Las La Belle to Lake Superior; and to aid the construction of the Southern Minnesota Railroad. The resolution to grant the use of the Senate Chamber to Mrs. Walling for a lecture was passed, and the Senate went into Executive Session; shortly after which it adjourned. structing the Secretary of the Senate to present to the

Resolutions were adopted directing the Secretary of War to furnish the House with the findings of the Com-mission in the case of the awards for the capture of Booth sider the expediency of authorizing the payment of loyal claims under the Morgan raid into Indiana in 1863; to print 7,000 extra copies of the Revenue reports on distilled spirits, petroleum, &c., with indexes of the contents; thanking Gen. Hancock for his share in the victory of Gettysburgh. A bill was introduced to authorize the construction of a drawbridge in the aqueduct bridge across the Potomac, at Georgetown, D. C. A bill was passed to relieve soldiers' memorials from postage. Mr. Raymond made a report from the Committee on Foreign Affairs concerning the protection of the fisheries, and a resolution was anopted requesting the Presilent to inform the House what steps have been taken to protect the rights of American citizens, and whether any legislation for that purpose is necessary. A bill to extend the jurisdiction of the Court of Claims was reported and ordered to be printed. A bill to revive the grade of General was reported and postponed till next Friday. A bill to grant lands to Oregon in and of a military road was reported and referred. A joint resolution to appoint managers for the National Asylum for disabled soldiers was passed. A bill was reported directing the Secretary of War to report concerning the supply of artificial limbs to soldiers. A bill for he relief of Army Paymasters was reported, read twice, and went over. The vote rejecting the Bankrupt bill was reconsidered, 8t to 45; the main question was ordered by 68 to 67, and the bill was then rejected 73 to 70. Mr. Conkling then again introduced the bill with modifications, and it was referred to the Select Committee on that subject. Various bills and resolutions were considered, read twice, and referred. A bill was passed to authorize the coinage of a new five cent piece. After some routine business the House at 41 adjourned. sider the expediency of authorizing the payment of loyal

LEGISLATURE,

APRIL 10.—Bills were passed regulating and increasing the salaries of members of the Metropolitan Police force, and incorporating the Mercantile Library Association of New-York.

New-York.

ASSEMBLY.

The Assembly passed bills to incorporate the New-York Steamship Company; to incorporate the Traders Exchange; to incorporate the Metropolitan Indomnity Warehouse Company; to incorporate the Manhettan House and Elevator Company; to probabit officers of corporations from selling the stocks or bonds of any corporations with which they are connected.

We print, this morning, the clear and foreible speech of Mr. Dawes of Massachusetts, Chairman of the Committee on Elections in the United States House of Representatives, on the Dodge-Brooks case. As the contest has excited a good deal of interest, and the grounds of the decision of the House are imperfeetly understood, we publish the speech even to the exclusion of much general intelligence. To our city readers it will be especially interesting, as clearing away the persistent misrepresentations which have been made in regard to the case.

The bill to establish a uniform system of procedure and settlement in cases of Bankruptcy—as the Federal Constitution expressly requires-was yesterday rejected in the House for a second time: Yeas 70; Nays 73. No further motion to reconsider being in order, Mr. Conkling introduced the bill anew, with modifieations, and it was referred to the Select Committee on the subject of Bankruptcy. We infer from the debate that the former bill was lost in consequence of objections, not to its principles, but to its details, and we still hope that a measure may be reported from the Committee which the House will find itself able to adopt.

We never yet desired to take advantage of a Bankrupt law; but we judge that there are not less than One Hundred Thousand Bankrupts in the Union to-day, whose families count not less than Half a Million persons, who do want to take the benefit of such a law, and we think it should be allowed them. They want a chance to work and earn and save for their families; and it is best, not only for themselves and their families, but for the entire community, that they should be accorded the privilege. Humanity and Public, Policy unite in requiring it. But should Congress say No. they must struggle on as they may. This is cruel and unwise; but we cannot help it. We shall deplore it for many reasons-one of them is our deep-rooted aversion to the system of boundless and baseless Mercantile Credit which must be extirpated, or it will whelm us again in wide-spread insolvency. Of the Democrats in the House, nine voted in favor

of the bill, and twenty against it.

CONSTITUTIONAL POWERS.

The World quoted Mr. Jefferson as authority for the dictum that our political system reserves to the several States "every power purely domestic," and that "The Federal is, in truth, our foreign government, which descriment eleme is taken from the sovereignty of the separate states." We met this with indisputable citations from

the Constitution itself, wherein power is given to Congress to protect inventors and authors by patents and copyrights; to coin money; to establish post-offices and post-roads; and to establish uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies; while, by that same instrument, the States are forbidden to coin money, pass bills of attainder or ex post facto laws, or impair the obligation of contracts, &c. Surely, here is enough to prove The World mistaken-and Mr. Jefferson too-in asserting that "the foreign department alone is taken from the sovereignty of the separate States.

The World quotes Mr. Jefferson as writing from Paris to E. Carrington (Aug. 4, 1787) that ours under the old Confederation was "the best government ex-

Mr. Jefferson's opinion; but the country held quite another; and this prevailed in the framing and adoption of the Federal Constitution. Mr. Jefferson further wrote that-

"My general plan would be, to make the States one as to everything connected with foreign nations, and several as to everything purely domestic."

We haven't a doubt of this. Only it so happens that Mr. Jefferson did not frame the Federal Constitution, and it was not conformed to his views, but to those of Franklin, Washington, Roger Sherman, Hamilton, Madison, &c., which were quite different. Madison afterward bowed to the magnetism of his personal ascendancy, and wrote the famous Virginia resolves of 1799, of which, after Jefferson's death, he made so unhappy an attempt to explain away the meaning. But the Constitution is one thing, and the resolves of '98 and '99 quite another; though Mr. Jefferson-having very positive notions as to what the Constitution should be, provided we must have a Constitution, (which he did n't want)-afterward assumed, asserted, or argued, that the actual Constitu tion was the camel, or weasel, or whale, that he would have had it.

The World is constrained to substitute an issue of its own invention for that whereon its discomfiture is so palpable. Premising that certain of the internal powers accorded to Congress by the Constitution were granted to it likewise by the old Articles of Confederation, it asks-

"Was ever anybody rash enough, or hardy enough, to main that the Articles of Confederation ABSORBED the domestic particulation of the Survey." t the Articles of the

-With a disputant who thus puts into the mouth of his antagonist whatever words promise to serve his own purpose, we prefer to part company.

THE TAX LEVY.

We have taken occasion, from day to day, to speak of different items in the City and County Tax Levy now before the Legislature. A system of reckless ex travagance, waste, fraud and robbery, has sprung up within the last ten or fifteen years that is frightful to contemplate, and, unless effectually checked, our City must become bankrupt. The following table shows the fearful and rapid increase of taxation:

Taxes. \$509,178 965,602 1,364,825 2,096,091 3,230,055 5,067,275 5,843,822 6,932,337 18,000,000

At this rate of increase, the taxes, in 15 years from this time, would be \$108,000,000 per annum, and, in 30 years, \$648,000,000. If, in 1850, we had been told that in 1865 our taxes would be \$18,000,000, it would not have seemed more wonderful than to now state that in 1880 they would be \$108,000,000. Our corrupt rulers have, in addition to all this, run the City in debt about \$50,000,000 all told. But enough of argument. Corruption and fraud must be put down. Although the conspirators who rule our City have bound us hand and foot, and are robbing us on all sides, yet they have not been able to buy up all the people of the State. In our Legislature are to be found many bright and shining lights-many honest and true men. While the "Ring" has its tools and agents, both in the Senate and in the House (and we have our eyes upon them), the country has its good and true men also there; and to these last we look in this our hour of need. The mechanic and laboring man, as well as the capitalist and merchant, look to them; and in all reverence and sincerity we thank God that there is a power somewhere which is capable of protecting us.

In this connection, we call the attention of ea member of the Legislature to the very clear and able analysis of the Tax Lovy made by the Citizens' Association.

The Tax Levy is the most important matter that comes before the Legislature, and no other matter demands or needs fuller or more thorough consideration than the New-York Tax Levy. We deprecate the old system of shuffling it through during the expiring hours of the session, and at the last moment stuffing it with the steals and swindles with which it is always so full. And we hope the good men in both branches of our Legislature will stand up, battling manfully to the last minute, against the official highwaymen of our City who are seeking the passage of a solemn act sanctioning the robbing of the people of this City. We call upon the members of the Senate and of the Assembly to vote understandingly upon each item, and not to give one dollar to the "Ring." They are responsible for their votes; the eyes of the people are upon them; a record of their votes upon the items of this Tax Levy is kept, which will tell, in the future, piring hours of the session, and at the last moment his Tax Levy is kept, which will tell, in the future, for good or for evil; and, above all, let not the representatives from this City think, either by their asignificance or otherwise, that their conduct will esape the notice of the tax-payers of this portion of our State. Shame, shame upon those members, who, professing to be honest themselves, yet sit listlessly in their seats, and have neither the courage, manhood, por honor to raise their voices in behalf of this defenseless City! And honor, honor be to those members from the country, who, although not of us, are yet with us-who justly feel that the whole State has the leopest interest in the commerce, morality and proserity of this City, an interest that must be protected. We say honor be to them for so gallantly fighting the buttles which of right belong to the pot-house politicians, the brawling demagogues and the inactive creatures who have been sent to Albany from this

But if the Tax Levy passes the Assembly as it omes from the Senate, big with the plundering chemes of the City officials, we call upon Gov. Fenton to use his veto, and thus to prevent grievous wrongs to the tax-payer and the perpetuation of the foul and monstrous conspiracy that rules this City. The Metropolitan Board of Health mot yesterday after-

THE BIG JOB IN ANN-ST. An amendment has been smuggled into the City

Tax Levy, in the Lower House at Albany, which covers the quietest and at the same time the heaviest swindle that our much-enduring tax-payers have yet seen. The job of widening Ann-st.-a rotten day's work of an expiring Mayor and Common Councilseemed until now certain of abortion, from that wise safeguard of the law which prohibits the final confirmation of the report of the Commissioners if one-half the property-holders affected oppose it. This wholesale confiscation of property for the benefit of a railroad and a few private individuals must have failed under the law. For by the law the Commissioners of Estimate and Assesment are bound to assess, for the benefits conferred by any street improvement of this kind, not only enough to pay all demage inflicted, but enough to cover all their own expenses in addition. This would have made it the interest of the owners of nineteen-twentieths of the property affected to oppose the confirmation of the final report of the Commissioners, and so have quashed the whole

See now how these jobbers propose to bribe the property-owners to silence-how they propose to set side the principle which has been followed in this City from the first street-opening to the present timethat the cost of opening or widening a street shall be borne by the property specially benefited-a principle so manifestly just and equitable that no man has until now dared to suggest any other. But the jobbers want the avenue. Two or three millions are needed to make it the interest of the property-holders to essent to it. The readiest way to get the two or three millions is to steal it. Nobody will quietly submit to so colossal a theft but the City. Hence Section Eight of the City Tax Lovy as it now stands:

"The Mayor and Controller of the City shall issue the bonds of said City to the necessary amount for the purpose of paying for the widesing and improving New-Broadway, as authorized by the resolution of the Common Council, approved December 30, 1865, for which application has been made to the Supreme Court on the part of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonstry of said City, including the damages to the owners of

land, so far as the same shall be in excess of assessments for benefits thereto after the same shall be determined by the Commissiohers of Estimate and Assessment, and the report of such Commissiohers confirmed by said Court. Such bonds shall be issued in the same manner and form as other bonds of the said City are issued, maturing in not less than twenty years, and bearing interest at the rate of seven per cent per annum, payable semi-anomally. The proceeds of the sais of such bonds shall be disbursed from time to time as may be required for the soil purpose, and from other. The Board of Supervisors of said County shall annually raise by tax, for the payment of the annual interest of said bonds, a sum sufficient for that purpose; and the year preceding the maturity of said bonds a sum shall be in like manner raised sufficient to pay the principal of said bonds."

The law of 1816 says:

The law of 1816 says: "And the said sums and estimates of compensation and re-compense shall be borne and reimbursed to the said Mayor. Aldermen and Commonalty, by the persons and parties inter-ested and entitled as owners or otherwise unto or in the lands, tenements, hereditaments and premises deemed to be benefited by the opening, extending, enlarging," &c.—[Valentine's Lows, p. 1,215.

The law of 1839 provides that "on the application for the confirmation of the report of the Commission ers of Estimate and Assessment,"

"If, upon hearing such application, persons who appear by the said report to be interested either by assessment for benefit or award for damages, to the amount of a majority in amount of the whole assessments and awards, shall appear and object to further proceedings upon the said report, the Court shall order the same to be discontinued, and the same shall shenceforth be discontinued."—[Valentine's Laws, p. 1,223,

The thing is simple: silence the men whose land is

taken by paying them twice what their property is worth; silence the men whose property is benefited by assessing them but half the actual benefit. Or, if that is not enough, pay three times and assess onethird. Who cares? City bonds will cover the difference, be it two millions or be it three. But this is not all. Those who have watched the

povements in real estate while commissions of this kind are sitting, understand how much money is suddenly acquired by the lucky ones who happen to know that house and lot No. 5 will be assessed lightly. that heavy damages will be awarded on No. 30, and, that the Commissioners will reconsider their present determination to assess No. 50 \$40,000 and will reduce the assessment to \$10,000. Such little arrangements, which have placed these commissions among the most lucrative offices in the City, have hitherto had one limit; the assessments for benefit must in all cases equal the awards for damages, and there must not be sufficient injustice to disgust a majority of the property-owners.

Not so in New-Broadway. In this paradise of plunder, the two millions' worth of property to be taken, may be bought for three by those who some how have an idea that the Commissioners will award five for it.

appointed on this commission not one of the gentlenen proposed by the property-holders, not one of the gentlemen proposed by Mr. O'Gorman on behalf of the City, and we may understand why his appointees were his own father-in-law, the representative of the chief of Mozart Hall (who is a large property-holder in the vicinity of Ann-st, at present, if not prospectively a larger), and the representative of a still larger property interest, and one which might otherwise have een fatal at Albany to the success of this precious job.

The President's communication in reference to Oaths of Office that were not taken in the Southern States, will meet with popular comment on one or two points. First, the President, with several of his Cabinet, blankly acknowledge that they have disobeyed a positive law of the land in appointing to office presupposed enamies of the Government who could not take the oath of loyalty. Second, it is averred that such disregard of the law was necessary to collect the revenue and run the mails. "No one," says the official dispatch, "could have regretted more than the President and Cabinet the necessity which existed for this course; but there seemed no alternative; and it was confidently hoped that, under the circumstances of the case, it would be approved by Congress," This looks like begging the question. The public will wonder, in view of the severe overstrain of several vetoes to prove the Freedmen's and Civil Rights bills unconstitutional, how it came to pass that the President himself could break so plain a law. But their surprise will not cease here. If it was

lect a freedmen school-tax; but this fell through under a heavy majority. The constitutional amendment, that "no person shall be a Representative or Senator unless he be a White citizen of the United States, and a resident of Texas for the last five years next preceding his election, was a proper corollary to this act. The sovereign State of Texas is plainly taking ways and means to educate itself out of the Union again; but we deeply question whether it shows even a Machiavellian prudence to legislate against Southern Blacks and Northern Whites at the same time. It is a good way of not educating the Whites to shut the freedmen out of school. How Texas makes an oracle of its

THE METROPOLITAN BOARD OF HEALTH.

White Ignoramus!

Week.

Meeting Vesterday Afternoon-Code of Health Ordinances Adopted-Diseased Cows and Swill Milk-A Debute on Cholera-Two Cargoes of Infected Rags on the Way to New-York-Mortuary Becord of the Past

afternoon at 3 o'clock-one hour earlier than usual-at No. 301 Mott-st., President Jackson 8. Schultz in the chair, and all the members present save Dr. Swinburne. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and The Board then took up the special order for this meet ing, which was the report by Mr. Dorman B. Eaten of a code or ricalth Ordinances which was adopted as reported, with the exception of a few merely verbal alterations. The code as adopted was then referred back to the Conneil with directions to have 2,500 copies printed for

the use of the Boaad.

President Schullz then announced that Dr. Percy was present, who desired to make some remarks upon the subject of diseased cattle and swill-milk, and permission being granted, Dr. P. spoke somewhat as follows: By Section 123 of the code of Health ordinances you have just adopted, you have banished swill-fed cows from the Metropolitan Health District, and, in effect, razed the stables in which they have been kept to the ground. This will scatter the cows, if immediately enforced, throughout the rural districts. The former measure is necessary, but the latter is impolitic. The animals are nearly all diseased with pleuro-pneumenia, and the disease is contagions. To prove this it will only be necessary to state a few facts. A gentleman of Boston a few days ago imported three animals that had contracted this disease, and the State of Massachusetts lost 100,000 cattle, which were infected from these three. A bull was sent from Holland to the Cape of thood Hope, and from that one animal millions were infected and died, while business was almost destroyed and starvation produced. Mr. Lindley said that dead animals could be seen by thousands all over the country. A bull was sent from Eugland to Australia, and, notwithstanding the passage, the animals which came in contact with him in every case were infected, but, as they were immediately killed, the disease was finally mastered.

This disease exists here in the stables, and if yen break DISEASED CATTLE AND SWILL MILK.

they were immediately killed, the disease was maily mastered.

This disease exists here in the stables, and if you break them up the owners will sell; they will go abroad, and, it may be, so spread as to infect the cattle in every State in the country. The question arises as to the best disposition to be made of them, and it may be asked if they are fit for food. Dr. Letherby says that when the disease has become chronic, persons who have eaten the meat of cattle killed while suffering from this disease have experienced no bad effects; when it is acute it produces carbuncles in those who eat it. The question whether they may be killed and sold to the butchers demands your carnest attention. The farmers in Duchess County would as soon take small-pox into their homes as cattle from these swill-milk stables into their barn-yards. If they are sold the disease will be communicated.

the disease will be communicated.

Dr. STONE asked some questions concerning the disease which called forth the statement that the disease may exist in the same animal two or three years. Cattle in different inclesures meet and smell each other, as cattle usu-

ally do, and thus become infected. Pus is formed in the lungs by the disease, and the breath is thus filled with contagion. An animal that smells even the excretion of one that has the disease will take it.

The origin of the "stump-tall species" was thus explained: The tails of cattle were innoculated, as an experiment, for the purpose of preventing it, as persons are vaccinated to prevent small-pox. In some cases they rotted off, and in others it became necessary to cut off the tail to save the cow. I am not aware, however, that it prevented the disease. Such mest has been used for food. When the cow becomes worthless for milking, she is fatted and killed. Another thing that I may mention here is the fact that trickina has been found in beef, and traced directly to the swill-milk stables on Long Island. It exists in pigs, and is found wherever they are kept in filty styes and fed on swill. Rats are found wherever there are pigs, and they become filled with trickina; cows devour the exerctions of the rats, and they take the disease. Cases of this kind I have personally traced to Newtown. It would be terrific to send these animals among the farmers, and you have just determined not to keep them here. I have a plan to remedy this matter, but I do not feel at liberty to state it.

In regard to the milk of diseased cows, Dr. Perry stated hat it contained a kind of pus-corpusrle, and the globules were coherent, as if they were glutinous. Diseased milk can be detected by the smell; but distillation or analysis will detect it inevitably. Lactometers cannotbe depended upon. He hoped the farmers would be cautioned against buying any cows from these stables, as he felt sure it would be disastrous to cattle all over the country.

A DEBATE ON THE CHOLERA.

At the request of President Schultz, Mr. E Arox read the provisions of the Metropolitan Hesith Billooneering the extraordinary powers of the Board, and the terms upon which it would be permitted to use them. Mr. S. then said, that if a ship-load of cholers patients shou

Dr. STONE was willing to be one of the six. After tive visitations from cholera, it has made its appearance here one year after desolating Europe. We may expect it here, and I should be very sorry, said the Doctor, to have this disease upon us while we were unprepared for it. We need not use the power immediately, but it is necessary we should have it.

disease upon us while we were unprepared for it. We need not use the power immediately, but it is necessary we should have it.

Dr. Parkers said the city should at once be cleaned and disinfected. We know that Gen. Butler prevented a yellow fever epidemic in New-Orleans by washing the streets. The disease was in the boats at the levee, but did not enter the city, and the same measures used here would have a like result.

Mr. Exton said: You want to know what may be done with advantage. You cannot draw a declaration under the law until the Board has designated what it proposes to do. This must be done in good faith and be approved by the Governor before you can act.

On motion of Commissioner Boswork the following resolution was then adopted:

Resulted, That it be referred to Commissioners Parker, Stone, Crane and Swinburne to report to this Board without delay the evidence there is of the presence of great and imminent deager to the public health in this district by reason of the impending pestience, and what measures should it consequence thereof be taken, and what acts be done by this Board for the preservation of the public health, and which, in their opinion, the public safety and health demand.

This vered question came before the Board yesterday afternoon for the dozenth time, upon a special report from Dr. Dalton, Sanitary Superintendent, who resommends that the transportation of manure by the Long Island Railroad be suspended, or that the freight depot for this traffic be removed to a sufficient distance from the passenger depot to abate the nuisance. The report was referred to the counsel to have the proper order prepared.

THE STREET CLEARERS' DUMPING-GROUNDS.

Inspector EMPESSON made a report upon the dumping-grounds used by the contractors for cleaning the streets,

THE STREET CLEARERS' DUMPING-GROUNDS.

Inspector EMERSON made a report upon the damping-grounds used by the contractors for cleaning the streets, every one of which is represented in a vilianous condition. Many of them are out of repair—all of them offen sive. Thousands of loads of manure are piled up at each one, and the surrounding atmosphere is permested with the vilest smells and the most unwholesome gases. The report was laid on the tuble.

TWO CARGOES OF INFECTED RAGS ON THE WAY TO NEW-YORK.

The Hon. Wm. H. Seward, Secretary of State, transmitted to the Board of Health, under date of April 7, a copy of a dispatch from the United States Consul at Bermuda, for the information of the Board, and such action as it may think proper. The dispatch says:

as it may think proper. The dispatch says:

"The British brig Uhla of Whitty, Lincoln, master, laden with rags and marble, and the British bark Hampton of St. Johns, Atchison, master, from the same port, with a cargo of the same description, put into these islands in distress some time since, on a veyage to New-York. Neither of the above vessels were allowed to break or discharge eargo in port here, and were sent to Quarantine by order of the Governor, where they have been for some weeks. I am informed they are to be released from Quarantine, and will soon proceed to New-York. I am not aware that there has been any sickness on either of said vessels since their arrival here, but the Health Officer sit this port is of the opinion that there would be danger from Cholera should the cargo be removed."

The dispatch was dated Bermuda, March 15, and these vessels may therefore soon be expected at this port. The letters were read, and referred to the Sanitary Committee.

PANIC AT THE NAVY-YARD.

Wall-st. Ferry, no one would suppose that any portion of this great city could possibly be in such a state as that presented here. The subject was referred to the Assistant Sanitary Superintendent.

Senitary Seperintendent.

A CASE OF SUPPOSED CHOLERA.

A case of supposed cholem was reported to Senitary Superindant Dalton last Monday, and he made an investigation of the affair. The name of the deceased was Mary Heil, who resided at No. 42 Delancey-st. In a letter to the Board of Health the Superintendant says: "The case was not cholera, and a post-mortem examination, made in the presence of Dr. Elisha Harris and Dr. Stephen Smith, both familiar with the lesions of cholera, failed to discover any evidence of that disease. There are no further reports of the presence of the disease in the city." The letter was filed.

MORTUARY RECORD OF THE PAST WEEK.

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MORTUARY RECORD OF THE PAST WEEK.

The total number of deaths in the city of New-York for the week ending April 7, was 473, distributed among tha different wards in the following proportion: First, 14; Second, 3; Third, none; Fourth, 12; Fifth, 13; Sixth, 21; Secondh, 22; Eighth, 17; Ninth, 22; Tenth, 22; Eleventh, 23; Twentjehth, 29; Thirtoenth, 12; Fourteenth, 16; Seventeenth, 40; Eighteenth, 26; Nineteenth, 73; Twentieth, 33; Twenty-first, 32; Twenty-second, 21; showing a decrease of 1 in 1,536 of the population. Of these 122 were men, 97 women, 150 boys, 34 girls and 9 colored. The deaths from symmet disease number 112. The record shows an increase of 39 over the previous week, and of 8 over the corresponding week last year. There were 11 deaths from accident, 18 from typhus fever, 12 from croup, 11 from diphtheria, 18 from scarlatina, 3 from measeles, 2 from small-pex, 2 from hopping-cough, 7 from typhoid fever, 18 from diarraheal diseases, 11 from bronchitis, 33 from pneumonia, 66 from phthiss, 26 from convulsions, 31 from tabes messenterica, 18 from meningitis, 19 from hydrocephalus, and 15 from old age. MORTUARY RECORD OF THE PAST WEEK.

meningitis, 19 from hydrocephalus, and 15 from old age,
DEATHS IN BROOKLYN.
In Brooklyn, during the week ending Saturday last, there
were 138 deaths, from the following discusses: Abscess 1,
apoplexy 2, brouchitis 5, cancer 1, congestion of the langs
3, casualty 2, croup, 4, consumption 13, convulsions 14,
cyanosis 1, debility 6, delirium tremens 1, diphtheria 3,
disease of the brain 13, of the heart 4, of the kidneys 2, of
the liver 1, dropsy 9, crysipclas 2, scarlet fever 3, typhoid
fever 3, hooping-cough 1, indianmation of the bowsis 1,
of the lungs 10, marasmus 6, measles 2, old age 4, palsy 1,
hemorrhage 1, premature birth 5, rheumatism 1, suicide
1, tuberculesis 2, still-born 15.

Firemen's Celebration in Mobile-More Becon struction Wanted.

A grand anniversary celebration of the Fire Department of Mobile occurred yesteriary, and passed off splendidy. The enthusiasm was unbounded. After the outlion, the members of the Fire Department, the city authorities and a few invited guesta partook of a collation. Among the toasts was the following: "The President of the United States: the first fearless patriot, the friend of those who support his policy, the enemy of those who popose it."

This was responded to by Mayor Withers, who paid offy and cloquent tribute to the patriotism and states—mauship of the people's President, Andrew Johnson. He thanked God that such a man occupied the position.

Mayor Withers being called on for a sentiment, said: "I rise, Mr. Chairman, to propose a sentiment which, it think, should not be omitted on any occasion of this kind. I mean no treason, nor do I mean to revive any memories of the past which ought to be dead and buried. I simply offer the health of a distinguished gentlemen. I give you, therefore, sir: Jefferson Davis, soldier, statesman, patrios, prisoner. Our tongues may be mute, but our hearts see with him."

CELEBRATION OF THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL.-The final passage of the bill securing the civil rights of the whole American People, was honored yesterday by a salute of 106 gues. The oclebration was given under the auspices of the Union League Clob, and took place at Union-square at 50 clock a. m. A large crowd were present, who were overjoyed with the event that was celebrated.

ONE HUNDRED GUN SALUTE AT MIDNIGHT. - The Republicans of Greenpoint, L. L. beld a glorification meeting

SALUTE IN HONOR OF THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL .-- A minte of 100 guns was fired from Fort Greene, Brooklyn, last evening in honor of the passage by Congress of the Civil Rights bill over the President's veto. A considerable sumber of persons were present,